THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE NICARAGUAN FLAG UNFURLED.

GREAT SYMPATHY MEETING IN THE PARK

Twenty Thousand Persons Present.

Enlarge the Boundaries of Freedom. STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

Letters from Generals Cass, Cameau and Walbridge, Governor Smith, of Va.,

PLENTY OF MUSIC, SALUTES AND PATRIOTISM.

CHEERS FOR WALKER AND MICABAGUA.

Groans for Schlessinger and the British Lion.

Speeches of Governor Price, of New Jersey; Hon. George W. Peck, of Michigan,

the platform. On the exterior was displayed the mot-

ELIJAH F. PURDY. comination was ratified with cheers

ceeded to read the following list of Vice Pres Secretaries, which was also accepted:

The CHARRMAN came forward and said:

FFLIOW CITIZENS—I am proud to have the honor to preside (boom! from that gue of Capt. Rynders.) over this meeting of the citizens of New York, gatherea for an object of the deepsat (boom!) interest not only to the people of America, (boom!) but of the world. We have met in this place, where we have so often met (boom!) before, to aid General Walker in his efforts to free Central America from the yoke of the oppressor. (Boom!)—(Cheers.) And where is the New Yorker who will not assist him with material aid. (Applause—boom!) We do not care for the neutrality laws—they have been broken by the English gevernment, and are no longer binding upon us. (Applause.) And I call upon you—(boom!)—to let a vice go forth—(boom!)—from here to night which shall force the rovernment into an attitude when it shall assist General Walkar. (L'ud cheers.)

Mr. OASENIMI then read the following resolutions

in that quarter, and for the vindication of our national honor; therefore:

Resolved. That we heartily and earnestly approve of the resonantian of the existing government in Nicaragna, by our redministration, believing it to be right in itself, an act of national duty and justice in accordance with the established practice of our government, and a true response to the patriotic putse of our country men.

Resolved, That while our people were few and our government feeble, it was the humane and bull anthropic po key of our fathers to make our country an asylum for the oppressed of all lands; so also, now that our people are many and our government feeble, it was the humane and bull anthropic po key of our fathers on make our on make our on the output of the generation to make our inducence feit in aid of the oppressed of all lands, by firm and resours remonstrance with oppressors, by sympathy and scitive aid to the oppressed where a broad and eslightened philanthropy requires it, and to make our high example before the world correspond with our national no wer and the spirit of the free institutions founded by our fathers.

Resolved, That any and every citizen of our republic, whose as mpaintes are stirred by the cry of help from a people atrugglisg to be free, has a sucred right to respond to such appeal, or his personnal services, and by nuch material aid as he can afford.

Resolved, That it was in accordance with such right and in

the free institutions founded by our fathers.

Rescived, That any and every citizen of our republic, whose as impatition are stirred by the cry of help from a people strugging to be free, has a sacred right to respond to such appeal, by his personal services, and by such material aid as he can sitted.

Rescived. That it was in accordance with such right and in response to such call, that the gailant General Walker went to the sid of the democratic masses in Nicaragus, and helped them to construct a stable government.

Resolved. That we have seen with regret the foreible detention of teme of our fellow citizens who were disposed to go, in white gallant and generous spirit to aid a patriotic cause.

Resolved, That the intuman and savage but shery of our follow citizens by the barbarous Costa Ricans in their unjust was upon Nicaragus—butchery of American citizes, not in arms, but employed in peaceful industrial pursuits—calls loudly for restributions from our givernment.

Resolved. That a free and safe transit from ocean to ocean over the several routes across Central America has become an absolute recessivy to our country and our people, and must be secured at all hazards.

Resolved. That the surest and readlest means of accomplishing this great object is to sustain the existing government in Nicaragus.

Resolved, In view of late reported movements and actions

Resolved. That the su cat and readiest means of accomplishing this great chieft is to sustain the existing government in Mosrague.

Resolved, In view of late reported movements and actions of Britab, French, and Spanish authorities, that we beleive a due regard for our national welfare calls for a repeal of, at least, tome portions of our neutrality laws, and the full and practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Recoived, That the present momentous pricis in Micaragua, and the fundament period to which many of our fellow countrymen are exposed, who are there pursuing peaceful occupations, surreunded as they are by a hostile and almost savage people, out off from retreat and onestly threatened with accounts externination without quarter, present a mast so can appeal to rur clizens here and e as where throughout the country for prompt liberal and efficient aid.

Received That our fallow countrymen in Micaragua must and shall have that aid; and that the clitzens of New York will stude that the sumministration, or any other administration, in any steps which they may be called upon te take for the protection of American citizens in Central America, and to put a stop, other continent.

The Chain—There are numerous distinguished gentlemen on the platform who will address you, but I shall

men on the platform who will address you, but I shall ask you first to listen to a letter from that gallant old

hero, General Cass. (Applause.) Three cheers for Gene ral Cass. (Hurrab, hurrab, hurrab! Hi, hi, hi!)
Mr. Oaksmitt then read as follows:-

Mr. OARSMITH then read as follows:—

LETTER OF GENERAL CASS.

Washingtons, Wednesday evening. May 21, 1866.

Sin.—Your telegraphic deepatch, inviling me to attend the enseting in the Park on Friday evening, has just reached ma. I cannot be therein person, but my feoliurs and sympathicsgare with you in this demonstration of public satisfaction at the wise and just measure of the administration, by which the existing government of Sicaragus is recognised and wit be encouraged, to geom with its good work. I trust it will meet the cordular approbation of the Simerican papple. It cannot fall to do so, iff diev are true to be fath of their others. Since the summercement of our hallonal extinance it has been our principle to consider every forcing government at a significant one which is received as faunch in so own owners, this is the condition of the present rulem of Nickragus, and it is no te a our duty than it ought to be 'ut descret to load these the me all suport they can derive from only propagation. I san frais to con-

deprecate war as much, so long as they could do so conmut when we, as American citiaersels and sympathus.

Hut when we, as American citiaersels and sympathus,

In the state of the state

Mr. Prex then spoke as follows:—Fellow citizens, I come here to night not as a partiaan, not as a citizen of the State of Michigan—proud as I am of my own peninsular State—not as a native born citizen of New York. but proucer than all these distinctions, I appear here as an American citizen, (appiause,) to join my congrata lations with your own, at the courrence of an event in which he must be billed to the teachings of the past who does not see to be a link connecting the glories of thepast with the magnificence of the future. I mean the recognition of that government which is established in Nicaragua by the gray eyed man, the man of destiny, who papeared and which the caregy, the enterprise and the free spirit of the American entreprise now assuming in Central America, that position, which the Spaniard has abandoned and which he has been unable to hold and which the Anglo-American takes up with a calm, self confident reliance that he can carry on the glorious destiny which God and nature seems to have established for that country. It is no ordinary event. We who live in the midst of these great events, who his all times are to shed such lastre upon our name and character as a nation, with our mines intent only upon what is going on around us, are unable to take a glance over the whole field. Let me tell you, when the genius of America shall write her next page upon the roil of history, the name of the grey eye man—the man of destiny—will be there inneribed, which it spould the cap of the propose of induging mere national wantiy—to pride cursaires upon what we see around us to-day for the simple grantification of a feeling as selfath as that? Not so. It has been reserved for this people, of all people that even flourished upon the servit, to demonstrate for the give term flourish upon the first has tested the capability of man for soligovernment. We alone, of all nations, have been able to establish for ourselves self-government, but we see around us the constraint of the fact of the first has tested the capab

apparently rather from necessity than from choics. Now, gentlemen, continued he, y. u must have perceived that I am one of those who are called "manifest desting" men. I am a manifest destiny, and continue of the proud priests of the country look down upon with such contempt. Let us look at this doctrine which he proud priests of the country look down upon with such contempt. Let us look at this doctrine of manifest destiny, and see what it is. Now, I ask these good pious souls out yonder, who sneer at the American mob, who task of manifest destiny—I ask these figits in petitionata—I mean the old women in breaches, and we have a great many of them—I ask them what manifest destiny is? Now, it is a doctrine of religion, and it is a doctrine by all human reason that "not a sparrow fails to the ground without the will ot cut Heavenly Father," and He cares for it. It is the doctrine of religion, and it is the doctrine of philosophy, that no human being comes into this living, breathing would but who has a task imposed upon him by his Creator. He has a work to do. We talk of human responsibility, and of your station, and what do we mean? When God invested you with life and reason and physical energy, he imposed upon you certain obligations resulting therefrom, and so among all sages, and among all classes and creeds of men, men have believed in what some call "Providence," and in what some call "destiny," but call it what you will, there it is rooted in the heart of man, woven by the finger of God in every filament of his heart and brain, that he, the man made in the image of his God, is here for the purpose of doing stemsting—to perform some duty. That God puts him in the very place he ought to be, and that He means that he shall do that duty in the place in which He puts him in the very place he ought to be, and that He means that he shall do that duty in the place in which He puts him in the year of the more and providence which happe the ends of nations. There is a Providence which happe the ends of nations. Ther

Feed fai the ancient
Grudge we bear her.

Gentlemen, I do not pretend to be a groat military man(A voice—You are a fighting one, though—laughter.) If
we fight, we fight for our liberties. That is one of the
purposes fer which the Almighty created the human
family. England has fought us before, but she never sucocceded against us. That is the best of the joke. (Laughter.) The world may conquer us for a day, but the
world in arms cannot subdue the American spirit. (Applause.) Now, I will tell you what we came here for. It
would be, perhape, discourteous in me to speak at any
length here to night, and I will tell you the reason. We
have here on the stand several of our distinguished citizens who are waiting to address you I did not intend
to say a word, but when I was called upon I could not refuse. I will be ever ready in such a cause to respond
with my voice or with my arm. (Cheers.) Now, it is
important that we and not England should have the control of the transit route to California. Not satisfied with all her conquesta, England seeks now
to despoil America of her rights on this contineat.
She rever can do it. (Cries of "Never.") We defend
our rights, and if we acquire territ my, we do so not because we seek—like England—to degrade, but to elevate
nations. Mr. Peek has well said our government receives strength from the people and does not impart
strength to the people. We stand here to-night to sup
port our government in her recognition of Nicaragus,
and if we are called upon we will fight it out. (Sathasiastic cheers). I will say now, before I conclude, that
it was expected that a very distinguished and patriotic
gentleman would address you here to-night. Indisposition, however, prevented him, but he has written a letter, wheel I purpose now to have read. It is that of
Thomas Francis Meagher. (Applause).

Mr. Meagher's letter was then read as follows, and received with great applause:— Feed fat the ancient Grudge we bear her.

Thomas Francis Meagher. (Applause).

Mr. Meagher's letter was then read as follows, and reserved with great applause:—

LETTER OF T. F. MFAGHER.

IRISH NAWS OPTICE, May 28, 1866

My DHAR FIR.—At the last moment I find sayself unable to astend the meeting in the Park. This I sincerely referral successive my sympathies with the cause in the name of which you are assembled area does nat carness. Genarous belliant objects

of a victory to determine the measure of your sympathy in favor of the freedom of the beautiful country which binds the two oceans together with a link of golf and silver.

Your cheers are not the faint choice of a triumph already won. They as telepate the glorious issue and become its prophecies. The shouts in the Park to day amoutoce that the hag of Costa Rica is ton down—the massagers of Virgin Ray averaged—the treachery and defeat of Santa Rous efficaced in a fixed of military cory—and that the bells of Granada proclaim through her sapphire skies and all over her noble inland waters and through her gorgous forests that Nicaragus is free forever from the services and the foreign butchers in their pay. I am, my dear ir, most faithfully.

MA THOMAS FRANCIS MRAGHER.

At the along of the reading there were three cheers

At the close of the reading there were three cheers given for Mr. Meagher.

The following letter was also read from General Carneau, of Texas:—

LETTER OF GEN. CAZNEAU.

GENTLEMEN—Severe indigo Mishington, May 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—Severe indigo Mishington, May 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—Severe indigo with your polite lavistion to meet for the hot or of complying with your polite lavistion to the meeting assembling what it has been my iot to know permeally of British outrages or the soil, honor and interests of the American reading the Costa Ricana to seize the Facilic gate of the Ricargus transit. It is a part of her general plan to control our American seas with their chief outlets and in eis.

I regret that I have not space to detail the facts which, as a member of the Committee of Foreign Relations in Congress and bold anold were outleted. The control of the Costant in the Committee of Foreign Relations in Congress and bold deceils practiced by England to defeat annexs. Inc. Natiber can I give an secount of the disgraceful facts of the Citatorial interference of Regiand to defeat annexs in the Committee of Foreign Relations in Congress and bold deceils practiced by England to defeat annexs. Inc. Natiber can I give an secount of the disgraceful facts of the Citatorial interference of Regiand to defeat annexs in the Committee of the Citatorial interference of Regiand to defeat annexs in the Committee of the Citatorial interference of Regiand to defeat annexs in the Committee of the Citatorial interference of Regiand to defeat annexs in the Committee of the Citatorial interference of Regiand to defeat annexs in the Committee of the Citatorial interference of Regiand to American people, our trade in common with their switch and the committee of the Citatorial interference of

The Evening Post, the demogratic, black republi ger worshipping organ of this city, is publis ing of that gentleman before the Philadelphia Convention on the 17th of June, as a candidate for the office of Pres

tion that Marcy is the man for the Cincinnati Convention

that city are making arrangements for the purchase of the Gazette, the hard shell organ. Some of the papers think that the anti-Fillmore Know

Nothing National Convention, which is to assemble in this city on the 12th of June, will be a total fizzle, and that it will never put itself up at auction. The only bed

that it will come from the nigger worshippers.

Mr. Joseph C. Spalding, who was appointed one of the Know Nothing Fillmore Presidential electors in Virginia, has written a letter, in which he says:—"I have ever admired the pure and impartial administration of Mr. Fill-more, yet I shall reserve to myself the position of casting my vote in November next for the statesman who, is my estimation, will unflinchingly carry out the constitution and its compromises." Mr. Spalding will probably have

sachusetts to appoint delegates to Philadelphia, passed a resolution in favor of Colonel John Charles Fremont as a eandidate for the Presidency.

John B. Floyd and Fayette McMullen, M. C. from the

Thirteenth district of Virginia, and Douglas B. Layne and A. A. Chipman, from the Tweifth district, are appointed delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The Know Nothing State Council of Ohlo will me

Columbus on the 27th inst. to nominate State officers

The first delegate has arrived in Cincinnati. Mr. John Drake, one of the Illinois delegates from Chicago to the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, arrived on the 20th inst. He is for Douglas.

Personal Intelligence.

The Holy Father, who did not reside in the Quirinal last year, will do so in the course of the present one. It is said that several alterations are to be made in the Vatican.

Vatican.

The celebrated Italian poet, Alessandro Manonni, has experienced a severe loss, the last of his four daughters having died in Tuscany of consumption.

General Barcaiztegay, aide-de-camp to Marshal Espartero, who brought to Paris the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece for the Prince Imperial, has received from the Emperor of the Frauch the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honer.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris from Hawre, where the object of his Imperial Highness' visit appears to have been to examine personally the accommodation of the Cores state steamer.

Mr. Thackeray, after a most successful form.

Mr. Thackeray, after a most successful lecturing tour through the United States, returned to England on Wed-nesday, May 7.

through the United States, returned to England on Wednesday, May 7.

General Eggar Ney has already left for St. Petersburg, charged to present to the Emperor Alexander II. the answer to his letter informing the Emperor Napoleon of his accession to the throne.

Queen Victoria has approved of Mr. Louis Y. Santamaria as Cossul at Liverpool for the republic of New Granada.

Fetsullah Pacha, the Veely of Sivas, at one time attacha of the Ottoman embassy in London, has been murdered in his palace at Exercious by four of his Georgian sleves. In consequence of ill usage experienced at the hands of their master, they vowed vengeance, and, having put him to death one night in his sleep, went straight to his chiaga (secretary), confessed the deed, and surreadered themselves prisoners.

him to death one night in his sleed, were arraight to his chings (secretary), confessed the deed, and surrendered themselves prisoners.

The United States Senate have confirmed the nomina-tion of Wm. A. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, to be a purser in the Navy, vice Josiah Tatmall, resigned; also, of Benj. F. Slates, to be the Collector of Customs for the part of Stonington, Conn., vice Ears Chesboro, decoased.

Col. Samuel Colt, of New Haven, with leave in the steamer of the 7th of June for Europe.

At the St. Denis Hole.—A. Shevenson. Hew Orleans; O. Vast Ransselaer, Burlington, N. J.; Victor dassett and family, Ha-vans; Joseph S. Figarala, Philadelpi Jais, J. O. Hooker, Ray; O. R. Smyth. do.; George Sumner, Joston; M. Martines, Peru, B. A.; Fernandoz, Rew York.
From New Orleans, in ship Tar West—W Sidney Hudson. From Pars, in brig Emma.—W B Wakeman and lady, Mr & Boyte.